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RURAL DISTRICT
OF CLOWNE

DERBYSHIRE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1963

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CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman : Councillor Mrs D. M. Ashley

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. A. Rodgers.

Councillor E. Allison, C.C.	Councillor E. Smith
Councillor H. Gent	Councillor F. Straw
Councillor D. C. Gilbert	Councillor C. Thorpe
Councillor S. Keeton	Councillor Mrs P. E. Williams
Councillor R. L. Mennell	Councillor Mrs M. Wragg
Councillor A. Rawson	Councillor E. L. Wood

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.
(Telephone : Mansfield 811/2).

Clerk: Miss P. M. WILSON.

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector :

Mr A. B. Buckland, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I!
(Telephone : Clowne 288 and 289)

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector :

Mr T. G. Robinson.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

Mr G. D. Oliver.
(up to November, 1963)

Clerk

Shorthand Typist

Clerk of Works

Housing Maintenance Foreman

Cleansing Foreman

Junior Clerk

Mr G. Rogers

Mrs M. Spooner

Mr R. J. Hind
(from Feb., 1963)

Mr W. Butcher
Mr W. Hamilton
Miss M. Heeley

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the
Clowne Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have the privilege of submitting an Annual Report for your consideration. I hope you will find the report to be of interest. While the birth rate has been static, it is very pleasing to report a decrease in infant deaths and in the neonatal and perinatal mortality rates. There have been fewer deaths this year but this decrease is in female deaths and there has actually been a slight increase in male deaths.

I would like to thank you as a Committee for the help and encouragement you have given to me throughout the year. Also I would like to thank Mr Culverhouse for his freely offered help and advice. Finally, I must thank everyone on the staff of Clowne R.D.C. for their help and courtesy.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON

Medical Officer of Health.

'Dale Close',
100 Chesterfield Road, South,
Mansfield.

PREJUDICE

Prejudice is not something I had thought about very seriously. Perhaps that was due to two excerpts from books. The late James Bridie (pointing out a shortcoming of the Scots) told of a Polish Officer speaking to two Glasgow men in a busy street of that town. One said to the other "Whit's he saying Mac?" and the reply was "I dinna ken, kick his feet away from him". Then, the late Brendan Behan tells how shocked he was to discover that one Irishman was not really as good as any ten Englishmen, a prejudice which had been instilled into him until it was as self evident as the roundness of the world. These anecdotes are amusing at first reading and the seriousness is masked by the humour. However, the full tragedy of prejudice was shown in a paper given at a conference I attended. Dr. Rees (formerly Director of the World Federation for Mental Health) was the author. He pointed out that children had no prejudices and had no worries about race, colour, sex or religion. However, as they grew older they became infected by prejudice, somewhere between the age of three and six. This infection was picked up from what their parents said, or how their parents acted, or from their school fellows. Dr. Rees then stressed that prejudice is a **killing** disease. It killed six million people in Germany not so very long ago and nearly two million in India and Pakistan. Dr. Rees wished there were a vaccine which would make children resistant to infection by prejudicial concepts.

Recently a little Nigerian boy has been attending my infant welfare clinic. He has demonstrated every point made by Dr. Rees. He and the other babies behave as though they were the same in every way. At present he is having his programme of immunisations and when I inject him, he cries as intensely and for just as long as the other children. His pain upsets me as much as any other child's pain. He and the other babies mingle socially (in as much as babies can) as though they were all siblings of the same parents. Similarly, the

mothers treat the little lad as they treat the babies of the other mothers. In other words, amongst the babies there is no prejudice while the adults have suspended their prejudice. All this is done without any effort on anyone's part. The smile of one little boy can banish years of prejudice.

You will notice I have used the verb 'suspend' and not 'abolish'. The prejudice is easily banished but like every other need it is tenacious and very often it soon flourishes again. What a pity this is. Life would be so much easier if we stopped prejudging any issue. Our health would be so much better too. For example, we are told that the world is hungry and will become hungrier. Yet many people will not eat certain wholesome foods because of racial or religious prejudice, or, even because they are too cheap. Similarly, modern methods of food cultivation can be choked by the roots of prejudice. As for mental and social health, one can hardly conceive the difference that would come about if prejudice were vanquished. If people were judged on their merits and not prejudged on their race, religion, colour, or habits, surely the benefit to our mental and social well being would be boundless. As mentioned earlier, the Scots have their fair share of prejudice. I must confess to being a true Scot. However, I am resolved to try and fight. For a start I intend to desist from the phrase 'All - - are - - '. It seems to me that a simple thing like this will make a difference. Big trees from little seeds grow. Perhaps if we all tried a little, we might get rid of prejudice.

Dr. Rees wished there was a vaccine against prejudice. As you can see, I agree wholeheartedly. Although I do many immunisations at my clinic I cannot offer any against prejudice. While those I can offer are not so dramatic, they are still of great importance and now seems as good as any time to list them :—

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
1-6 months	1.	Diphtheria, Lockjaw and Whooping Cough	1	4-6 weeks
	2.	Diphtheria, Lockjaw and Whooping Cough	2	4-6 weeks
	3.	Diphtheria, Lockjaw and Whooping Cough	3	
6-11 months	4.	Poliomyelitis	Oral	4-8 weeks
	5.	Poliomyelitis	Oral	4-8 weeks
	6.	Poliomyelitis	Oral	
18-21 months	7.	Diphtheria, Lockjaw and Whooping Cough	4	
1-2 years	8.	Smallpox		

The above is the schedule for babies. At school entry, they should have a further injection against Diphtheria and Lockjaw and a further dose of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

IMPROVING HOUSES

One of the most important aspects of public health is the provision and maintenance of good housing. Good housing is a basic tenet in public health lore. Therefore, I could be expected to be wildly enthusiastic over the Improvement Grant Schemes which have been in operation for some years now. Well, enthusiastic I am, but I do have reservations. Of course these are my personal views. Many will disagree, but, even so they might serve as a basis for discussion.

There are two kinds of jungle. The first is where you meet lions and tigers, etc. The second has only human animals. During the depression in America there were countless hobos or tramps. In the day they would go their rounds oddjobbing and begging. At night they returned to their camp (on the wrong side of the tracks); these camps were called jungles. Around their fire they would show each other what they had found or 'won' during the day. One night, one hobo showed the

others a pair of blue trousers which he had picked up earlier. Unfortunately, there was a hole in a strategic position in the seat. The others jeered about this but he was confident he could do something about it. Next night he showed them the trousers, now with a bright red patch. Their opinion was that while the trousers had been repaired they had not been improved. Next night the trousers had a blue patch but the cloth used was pretty near threadbare. His companions now opined there had been improvement but no repair. Next night he got it right at last. The trousers wore a nice patch of blue material which matched the original exactly. Everyone was happy now because there had been repair and improvement. The same applies to houses. Under the improvement schemes the house has to be in good repair before a grant can be given for improvements. However, I do not feel it is as easy as that. As I go round inspecting houses I feel that the dividing line between repair and improvement is often just a blur and that there is no definite fixed boundary. Suppose something is of obsolete design but still working satisfactorily. Would its replacement be repair or improvement? As repair and improvement dovetail so closely together, is there a case for giving a grant for repair and improvement? I am thinking particularly of someone buying a house in need of repair and improvement. If the main object of an improvement grant is to make a really good sound house, is it not necessary to encourage repairs to the highest possible standard? I feel a grant would gravitate against any cheeseparating on the repair side. Similarly, if a District Council buys houses to repair and improve, I suggest that a grant could be given for all the work necessary.

What about the amount given in grant? The Discretionary Grant scheme started, to all intents and purposes, in 1954. The amount which could be given in grant was half the cost of improvement with a grant maximum of £400. The Standard Grant scheme started in 1960. Here the maximum which could be given was £155 for the provision of all five standard amenities.

Neither of these maxima has been altered. Yet any fool knows that £400 now goes nowhere near as far as it did in 1954. Nor can I see £155 doing as much now as it did in 1960. This is not just my notion. In 1963 an answer was given in Parliament, indicating that if £1 in 1951 was taken as being worth 20/-, in 1963, £1 was worth 13/6d. Without going into any further calculations it is obvious that the £400 of 1954 is worth a lot less now. Should not these maxima be tied to the fluctuating value of the £1? At least that way a grant in 1963 would have the same relative value as one given 9 years before. Once the principle of giving grants is established and accepted I believe equity demands that the amount of the grant be adjusted to allow for changes in the value of the pound.

How popular have the grants been? I can only speak for my three districts, where I have been disappointed. Many owner occupiers have taken advantage but it is a different story when it comes to tenanted houses. If the N.C.B. is excepted, not many private landlords have shown eagerness to improve their houses. There are very many streets of tenanted houses where no improvement has taken place. Perhaps this is the most important defect in the present schemes. I suggest that some way must be found to improve tenanted houses. Further, I would suggest that this is a matter of urgency and should be treated as such. I hold no doctrinaire belief for this being done by encouragement or compulsion. What I want is to see many more tenanted houses being improved and I want this increase to come about quickly.

How good is a house after it has had an improvement grant? After a discretionary grant, it must conform to a twelve point standard. After a standard grant it must have five basic amenities and they are basic. The twelve point standard was laid down in 1954. Since then there has been the Parker Morris Committee on housing standards. This Committee recommended new and much higher standards for housing (their recommen-

dations can be found in 'Homes for to-day and tomorrow' published by H.M.S.O., 1961). Why can't we apply the Parker Morris standards to improvement grant houses? Of course I know I am asking for the moon here because I am willing to bet that very few new houses built in the two years since these standards were formulated, came up to Parker Morris. Just as I want to see flexibility in the amount of grant so do I wish to see an end to static standards at the end of improvement works. I do feel that both should be reviewed regularly.

The above are some of my thoughts about improving houses. I have not mentioned finance. I know many people will say that my suggestions would cost too much. I can only counter by asking just how keen are we to improve as many houses in as short a time as possible? If we are really keen, we can find the money somehow. Myth has it that Scots are mean but we prefer to think that we merely desire value for money. From that point of view, I would prefer to see much more money spent on improving houses if by doing so we got many more houses improved to Parker Morris standards. I stress Parker Morris standards because I feel that if an improved house is not as good as a new house, in its standard of accommodation and equipment, the whole thing has been a waste of time and money. One last word, I have suggested Parker Morris standards for improved houses but I am prepared to listen to argument over this. However, I am adamant that they ought to apply to all new houses and that they should have been applied to these houses built since the report was issued in 1961.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During 1963 some of the general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Below I attempt to analyse these accidents.

Number notified ... 73

Degree of Injury

Trivial	Moderate	Severe	Fatal
5	58	10	-

Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	5
2	...	...	...	...	5
3	...	...	...	...	1
4	...	...	...	...	4
5-9	...	...	...	...	1
10-14	...	...	...	...	6
15-24	...	...	...	...	12
25-44	...	...	...	...	19
45-65	...	...	...	...	12
65 plus	...	...	...	...	6
Unknown	...	...	...	...	1

Cause of Accidents

Falls—27.

Burns and scalds—22.

Cuts—11.

Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one—6.

Putting too severe a strain on muscles—2.

Accidental poisoning (hypnotic)—1.

Impacted earring—1.

Trapping fingers—1.

Ring stuck on finger—1.

Playing with scissors—1.

Cause of Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	Falls	1
Age 1	Burns and Scalds	2
	Falls	2
	Cuts	1
Age 2	Falls	3
	Putting too severe a strain on muscles	1
	Trapping fingers	1
Age 3	Falls	1
Age 4	Playing with scissors	1
	Burns and scalds	1
	Falls	1
	Dropping an object upon a person	1
Age 5-9	Burns and scalds	1
Age 10-14	Cuts	2
	Burns and scalds	2
	Falls	1
	Dropping an object upon a person	1
Age 15-24	Burns and scalds	4
	Cuts	3
	Falls	2
	Dropping an object upon a person	2
	Impacted earring	1
Age 25-44	Falls	8
	Burns and scalds	6
	Cuts	2
	Accidental poisoning	1
	Putting too severe a strain on muscles	1
	Dropping an object upon a person	1

Age 45-65	Falls	4
	Burns and scalds	4
	Cuts	3
	Ring stuck on finger	1
Age 65 plus	Falls	3
	Burns and scalds	2
	Dropping an object upon a person	1
Age unknown	Falls	1

Comments

1. There have been 13 more accidents notified this year than last. Unfortunately, this does not really mean anything because I have no idea as to how complete the notifications are. Many general practitioners have not notified any accidents to me. Of course the whole thing is voluntary and I am making no complaints about not receiving notifications. For myself I have no doubt that notification of home accidents should be a statutory requirement and the notifying doctor should be well paid for so doing. One must look at these accidents qualitatively and not quantitatively. What they do is to give a very good idea of the type of accidents that occur in the home.
2. For the third year running, most accidents have been due to falls and burns. Common things are common because they are common and I am willing to forecast that burns and falls will be the most common cause in succeeding years. Everyone should be extremely careful when a naked source of heat is present in a house. Similarly everyone should dispose of any hazards which are likely to cause falls. It must be remembered that falls are most serious at the two extremes of age.
3. All these accidents resulted in a doctor being seen. 68 of the accidents caused moderate or severe injury.

5 of them caused trivial physical injury but they no doubt caused some worry and upset as well. In other words, home accidents are important as a cause of injury.

4. Once again, no accidents due to domestic gas were notified to me.
5. The third cause of home injuries was cuts. I have already said that one must be extremely careful when a naked source of heat is present. In the same way care must be taken when a naked cutting source is present.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	13,429
Population (Census 1961)	19,769
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1963	19,990
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1963)	6,459
Rateable value (end of 1963)	£475,745
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1963	£1,941

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief occupation is coal mining. There has been very little unemployment.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	358	185	173
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	18.3		
Illegitimate Live Births	22	14	8
(per cent of total live births)	6.1		
Stillbirths	8	3	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	21.9		
Total live and still births	366	188	178
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	9	4	5
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			25.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			23.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			45.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			11.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			11.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births)			32.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—Nil.			
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—Nil.			

Comments.

The number of births and the birth rate are virtually the same as last year. This has been a very good year. The infant death rate, the neonatal mortality rate and the perinatal mortality rate are all less than in 1962. Let us hope that this welcome decrease will continue.

Below are our figures alongside those for England and Wales :—

	Clowne	England & Wales (provisional)
Infant Mortality Rate	25.1	21.1
Neonatal Mortality Rate	11.2	14.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate	32.8	29.3

Four infants died under the age of four weeks. Causes of death were :—

Prematurity—3.

Rhesus Incompatibility—1.

Five infants died between the age of four weeks and one year. The causes of death were :—

Tracheobronchitis—3.

Bronchopneumonia—1.

Congenital abnormality—1.

These causes of death are consistent with past experience. Prematurity and bronchopneumonia are always dangerous to infants. Every mother to be should go to any lengths in order to receive ante-natal care. It is free to everyone. Skilled care can be obtained through the National Health Service or at a County Council Clinic.

DEATHS

Total	Male	Female
205	116	89

I am pleased to see that the total number of deaths is less than last year. There have been 10 fewer deaths. However, males have not been so lucky as females! There have been 4 more male deaths and 14 fewer female deaths. The death rate per thousand of the estimated population is 12.8 (corrected). The National death rate is 12.2.

Causes of Death	Male	Female
Cancer, stomach	3	2
Cancer, lungs	9	0
Cancer, breast	0	2
Cancer, Uterus	0	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
Diabetes	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	13
Coronary disease, angina	17	12
Hypertension with heart disease	0	1
Other heart disease	15	22
Other circulatory disease	3	4
Pneumonia	6	6
Bronchitis	6	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0
Congenital malformations	0	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	7	4
Motor vehicle accidents	4	0
All other accidents	2	5
Suicide	2	1

Comments

There has been no major change in the causes of death. It is pleasing to see that there were no deaths from tuberculosis this year. There have been 3 fewer deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, but, the number is still high at 22.

I always look upon suicides and accidents as being avoidable deaths. This year there have been 11 deaths from accidents and 3 deaths from suicides. This gives a total of 14 such deaths. I am sorry to see that this is two more than last year and it is too many.

Once again it is very pleasing to see that we had no maternal deaths. We last had one in 1957 and I hope we can maintain this.

Cause of Death 1955-1963

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Cancer, stomach	5	8	3	5	6	8	8	9	4
Cancer, lung	9	5	4	4	4	4	8	2	6
Cancer, breast	2	5	3	2	3	2	2	-	2
Cancer, uterus	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Cancer, other sites	20	17	12	16	21	14	6	15	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	2
Diabetes	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	3	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	28	38	22	25	21	20	28	30	22
Coronary disease, angina	29	23	30	35	20	24	19	21	18

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	6	3
Other heart disease	37	33	36	27	40	43	41	36	46
Other circulatory disease	7	9	10	8	10	11	12	9	8
Influenza	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	2
Pneumonia	13	10	15	11	8	6	13	15	7
Bronchitis	10	15	15	13	18	12	14	12	14
Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	4	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	2	4	3	1	5	3	3	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases	11	20	12	15	17	10	17	17	24
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	5	4	7	2	2	1	1
All other accidents	7	7	7	6	8	8	6	6	5
Suicide	3	3	3	-	5	-	3	2	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the Derbyshire County Council

Chiropody Service

It is very pleasing to report that the County Council now provide such a service at their Clinic in Creswell Road, Clowne.

Ambulance

This service is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

1. **Analytical** — provided by the County Council.
2. **Bacteriological** — provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

Chest Clinic

The nearest Clinic is in Chesterfield, under the auspices of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Another Clinic is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at Kings Mill Hospital.

Venereal Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Victoria Hospital Worksop, and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

This is supplied by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board. We have a good supply of water.

Report from Chemist for Year 1963

The water supply to the Clowne Rural District was, until the 1st October, provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board, subsequent to that date the newly formed North Derbyshire Water Board was the supplying authority.

The supply proved adequate in quantity and routine chemical and bacteriological samples of raw and treated waters were taken at regular intervals to check quality.

The area derives its supply from two sources, Manton (via Hodthorpe P.S.) and Bolsover Moor. In the former case treatment comprises chlorination and in the latter, softening and chlorination.

The following distribution points were selected for sampling :—

HODTHORPE PUMPING STATION.

TWO BARLBOROUGH SERVICE
RESERVOIRS.

BARLBOROUGH TANK.

HOUSEHOLD TAP, CLOWNE ROAD,
CRESWELL.

HOUSEHOLD TAP, CRESWELL ROAD,
CLOWNE.

HOUSEHOLD TAP, MANSFIELD ROAD,
CLOWNE.

All treated water samples were free from coliform organisms and gave satisfactory physical results. (com-

plete analyses are attached) and neither supply has given evidence of plumbic solvent action.

All new mains laid were sterilized and samples bacteriologically examined to ensure satisfactory results. No other action was necessary with regard to post treatment pollution.

During the season regular samples were taken from the Swimming Baths at Creswell to assess the bacterial quality of the water and to aid the superintendent in the control of treatment of the bath water.

Results of Examination of Sample of Water

Taken from Manton (Chlorinated)

Bacteriological Examination

Agar Plate counts per 1 ml.			
2 days at 37 C.	...	...	0
2 days at 20C.	...	...	0
Coliform counts per 100 ml.			
2 days at 37 C.	..	...	0
Bact. Coli type 1 (44 C)	..	...	0

Physical and Physico-Chemical Examination

Appearance — clear.

Colour (Burgess)

Taste — normal.

Electrical Conductivity — 989 units.

Turbidity — 0.05 mg/litre.

Odour — nil.

pH. 8.1.

Chemical Analysis (Expressed in mg. per litre)

Carbonate Hardness (CaCO_3)	143
Non-Carbonate Hardness (CaCO_3)	242
Total Hardness (CaCO_3)	385
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	—
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs. at 27C)	0.10
Calcium (Ca)	82.6
Magnesium (Mg)	43.5
Sodium (Na)	82.1
Total Solid (180 C)	667
Potassium (K)	3.5
Total Alkalinity (CaCO_3)	143
Excess Alkalinity (Na_2CO_3)	—
Chlorides (Cl)	168.1
Iron (Fe)	0.04
Manganese (Mn)	0.01
Aluminium (Al)	0.05
Oxid N. (N)	7.8
Sulphate (SO_4)	153.7
Silica (SiO_2)	12
Fluoride (f)	0.1

Residual Chlorine

Free 0.10 mg/l.

Combined Trace mg/l.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Popu- lation (esti- mated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Popu- lation (esti- mated)	No. of houses using wells, etc.	Popu- lation (esti- mated)
Whitwell	1,598	4,769	Nil	Nil	7	28
Creswell	1,980	6,302	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Clowne	1,837	6,285	Nil	Nil	1	4
Barlborough	845	2,294	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	6,260	19,650	Nil	Nil	8	32

CONVERSIONS OF PAILS AND PRIVIES TO WATER CLOSETS

24 conversions were completed during 1963.

HOUSING

For the third year running very few houses were built. No Council houses were built in 1963. However, 18 private houses were completed during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 47.

No action was taken under this Act during 1963.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There are 151 retail food shops in the area of which 97 shops sell ice cream and 19 are also making-up places. 440 visits under the Food and Drugs Acts were made during the year.

FOOD PREMISES

Fried Fish	11	Greengrocers	15
Butchers	23	Confectionery	11
Making-up places	19	Sweets	23
Grocers	70	Wet Fish	9

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Diphtheria

Again there was no case of diphtheria. We have not had a case of diphtheria in Clowne since 1948. This year 282 primary immunisations were given against diphtheria in Clowne. I am pleased to see that this is 73 more than in 1962. I do urge parents to have their children immunised against diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever

There was an increase of 10 cases, giving a total of 25. So far as I am aware, none of these suffered any serious complications.

Poliomyelitis

Once again, we have no case in our district. A pleasing thing to report. I do advise everyone who is eligible to be vaccinated against this disease. Protection can now be conferred by mouth and an injection is no longer necessary.

Whooping cough

Three cases were notified this year. I am afraid that the perfect record of 1962 was too good to last.

Measles

This was our year of plenty and 519 cases were notified. I still cannot see much point in continuing to have measles as a notifiable disease.

Food poisoning

For the sixth year running there were no cases notified.

Dysentery

There were ten cases. We could not find any evidence to suggest that these were food borne. The people soon recovered, clinically and bacteriologically.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ...								
1 ...								
5 ...								
10 ...								
15 ...								
20 ...				1				
25 ...			2					
35 ...								
45 ...			1					
55 ...			1					
65 & upwards								
Totals	4		1					

There have been more new cases this year, 5 as against 3 in 1962. On that aspect there has been no improvement but there has been improvement in that there are no deaths this year against 2 deaths in 1962.

FACTORIES ACTS 1961

There are 27 Factories registered in the Clowne Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as it is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1. **Inspections** for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	26	42	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' Premises.)		—	—
Total	27	43	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which defects were found.			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S 7)				
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making, etc	1	

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**SURVEYOR and CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR**

for the Year 1963

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the
CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The following pages give the details of the work performed by my department during the year, and I would like to comment on just a few items. On the positive side two things are worthy of comment, firstly the conversion of 76 pre-war bungalows to be provided with a separate bathroom and other facilities. As these bungalows are mostly occupied by old people the provision of indoor facilities is doubly welcome and it is significant that, since they have been converted, these bungalows are more in demand than more modern properties. Secondly the provision of a 'Meals on Wheels' service by the Council in conjunction with the Derbyshire County Council and volunteers from the local W.V.S., represents a further step forward in the welfare care of old people.

On the negative side the lack of building was again a great disappointment. The tenants of Cottam Terrace, Bailborough, were rehoused as a matter of urgency in various parishes due to the element of danger of remaining in the houses, but the fact remains that we are making no progress on our current five year slum clearance programme which is already sadly behind schedule. In fact the pressure on the Council has developed not only from the current five year programme but also from houses which should now be considered as the future

five year programme. During the year the Council decided to postpone any attempt to launch smoke control programmes. This decision was taken after many debates in Committee and Council Meetings and the main factors which influenced the Council were difficulties over the supply position and personal hardships which the programme would involve.

During the year the Council decided to remove the Clerk of Works from my control and also not to replace Mr G.D. Oliver, when he obtained a new appointment, pending a method and organisation report which was instituted by an outside firm of consultants. Whilst welcoming the methods and organisation study, since I am sure that the output from my Department compares favourably with others of similar size, I must again reiterate my remarks in my Annual Report of 1961, that frequent staff reports have an unsettling effect on the staff and make it more difficult to form a team spirit that is so essential in a local government department.

Against this background I wish to place on record my thanks to the remaining members of my staff who have worked to keep services functioning under extreme pressure of work.

I would also like to thank Councillors who have shown confidence and given encouragement to me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR B. BUCKLAND,
Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

No Council Houses were built during the year, Many investigations and negotiations took place during the year over suitable sites and difficulties were encountered over planning permission and mining subsidence. Re-letting of houses was made mainly from the existing housing lists, but the tragedy of people living in houses of extremely low standard continues, particularly in the Parish of Barlborough.

In December, there were 10 families living in houses subject to Demolition Orders and there were 732 applications on the register, of which 207 applications were of less than one year standing.

The total number of houses under the control of the Council on the 31st December, 1963. was 1,919.

Maintenance

During the year 4,809 complaints were received and a total of 6,151 defects were remedied by the Council Workmen. A number of houses in Clowne and Whitwell were re-pointed during the year.

160 properties, etc.; were painted externally, distributed as follows :—

	houses	Flats	Bungalows	Garages
Portland Avenue, Creswell	8			
Wilson Avenue, Clowne	44	4	4	
Southgate Crescent, Clowne	10	16	14	20
East Street, Clowne			6	
Ashlea Walk, Clowne			8	
West Street, Clowne			12	
Clune Street, Clowne			10	
Creswell Road, Clowne	4			
	66	20	54	20

Other Works carried out by Painting Staff included the Public Swimming Baths, bus shelters, trucks 3 and 4, litter bins, the main hall at Queen's Court, site hut, and public conveniences.

Baths have been re-enamelled as they became defective. This method of repair has shown a saving on the replacement of unsound baths.

Replacement wood window and doors have been painted after fitting.

Improvements

Reports were made to the Council that certain fundamental defects had appeared in pre-war Council houses in Mansfield Road, Cl wile and Southfield Lane, Whitwell. It was agreed to remedy these defects as and when possible by direct labour.

During the year the scheme for the improvement of 76 aged persons bungalows was carried out. The scheme consisted of creating a separate bathroom including a bath, wash hand basin and water closet and certain kitchen improvements.

Work on bringing Council houses up to a satisfactory standard of electrical installations and fittings continued during the year.

Mining Subsidence

During the year 41 Council properties and plants were surveyed and it was found that 27 had been affected. Appropriate claims were registered with the National Coal Board.

Alterations in Council Houses

96 applications were made by tenants of Council accommodation for alterations to be carried out; each application involved at least four visits. This section of the Department has increased considerably during the past few years.

Housing General

123 visits were made to Council properties in connection with terminations and exchanges of tenancies. many other visits were made in investigation of applicants and also in investigation of complaints by Council house tenants.

Privately Owned Houses

Repair to privately owned houses as a result of formal and informal action by the Department are as follows :—

Dwellinghouses

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	2
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	12
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	...	...	...	1
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	...	...	...	4
Firegrates repaired, reset, or renewed	...	...	...	7
Chimneys, or chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	4
External walls pointed	...	...	...	3
Eavesgutters and R.W.P. renewed	...	...	...	7
Yards and passages paved and drained	...	...	...	1
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	3
Drains, etc.				
Obstructed drains cleansed	...	...	...	2
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	3
Drains repaired, or reconstructed	...	...	...	3
W.C. basins renewed, or repaired	...	...	...	9
W.C. cisterns repaired, or renewed	...	...	...	5
Closet structures repaired	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	53

Rent Act, 1957

During 1963, 1 application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received. There were no applications from owners for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair.

Improvement Grants

There were 18 applications for Discretionary Grants of which 2 were withdrawn.

There were 59 applications for Standard Grants, all were approved.

The advice on, and supervision of improvement grant applications takes up a lot of time in the Department, particularly the technical Staff's.

SURVEYING

Sewage Disposal

Parish of Barlborough Slayley Lane Works

These works are attractively laid out and are very well maintained. The effluent reports are consistently good and sludge disposal is at present carried out by the monorail system.

Barbers Row

These works only deal with sink waste, but are antiquated and inefficient. Fortunately, the demolition of Barbers Row will render their replacement unnecessary.

Low Common

This small plant of recent design has functioned satisfactorily during the year with a minimum of supervision.

Parish of Creswell Creswell Craggs Works

These works are still suffering from the effects of mining subsidence and the effluents were unsatisfactory.

Several meetings were held with officials of the National Coal Board and eventually liability for the total damage was accepted by the Board. The reconstruction of the affected parts of the works continued during the year.

Parish of Whitwell Whitwell Works

A report was received from the Trent River Board that these works were insufficiently provided with humus tanks and sludge bed capacity. As several other aspects of the plant need renovation and improvement, it was agreed to submit a scheme for the overhaul of the works.

Satisfactory effluent reports were received during the year.

Hedthorpe Works

These works have functioned as well as possible in the difficult circumstances. The scheme to renovate the works has been submitted to the appropriate authorities.

Southgate Bungalows

After persistent complaints for a number of years from the occupiers of Southgate Bungalows regarding the antiquated sewage disposal at these bungalows, I was instructed to draw up a scheme to solve the problem.

Two schemes were submitted but, after meeting the occupiers, it was decided to pump sewage by an electric pump to connect with the Whitwell Common sewer. This would also enable the Dale Inn to be connected to a water carriage system. Contributions were agreed between the participants.

The scheme is scheduled for 1964.

Parish of Clowne Low Road Works

These works function satisfactorily with a minimum of supervision. They are attractively laid out and

well maintained. A scheme has been prepared for a new design of sudge drying beds which will give improved drainage and also allow for improved access for emptying.

Hellin Hill Works

The screening chamber at these works is not functioning properly and the Council agreed to my recommendation that a comminutor be fitted. The works as a whole are working at near capacity and any large scale development at Clowne will necessitate extensions to the works and also a new sewerage scheme for the greater part of Clowne.

Open Spaces

The maintenance of existing open spaces continued during the year giving pleasure to both residents and visitors to the area. In addition an open space on the roundabout at Bariborough was planted with roses and backed by rustic fencing with rambling roses.

Small areas at Whitwell Common and Creswell Road, Clowne, were planted with flowers.

Bus Shelters

Two bus shelters were erected during the year as follows :—

Welbeck Street, Whitwell—

Brick walls, Rosemary tile roof.

Clinic, Creswell Road, Clowne—

Horizontal boarded and glass.

The policy adopted with these shelters was to construct a shelter which would blend in with the surroundings.

Wayside Seats

7 new wayside seats were erected during the year in the various parishes and old seats were replaced by

new ones. Seats are provided, where possible, in congenial surroundings and some are placed in garden areas created by the Council.

New Buildings Inspection

A total of 349 applications for erection or alteration of buildings were received. 230 new buildings were completed involving a total of 2,247 visits.

18 private dwellings were completed during the year.

A total of 126 applications were received involving a planning decision.

Litter Bins

40 litter bins were provided in the main shopping areas of the four parishes. Although damage was caused to a few, the vandalism was less than expected and a slight improvement in the tidiness of the streets was noted. The problem remains to educate the public to use the bins provided.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Act, 1936

Consequent upon co-operation between this Authority and owners of private houses, the standard of houses is improving generally.

9 privately owned houses were made fit by the Council on the default of the owner. 80 were made fit after informal action and 28 were made fit after formal action.

The Council had to resort to legal proceedings against the owners of 3 houses.

Moveable Dwellings

No additional licences were granted during the year. There is one van licensed in your district.

It was necessary to implement enforcement action against caravans which squatted without permission on an undesirable site.

Housing Act, 1957

Unfit Houses

11 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation. 2 Demolition Orders were served and 2 undertakings were accepted and 7 were held over.

Public Conveniences

The public conveniences in each of the Parishes still remain a target for inexplicable acts of vandalism and continue to be an expensive item to maintain.

Cleansing and Salvage

The cleansing section of my Department continues to function smoothly and with little complaint.

The controlled tip at Southfield Lane, Whitwell, gives rise to few complaints due to the strict and constant supervision being made. The tip is frequently visited by the Pests Officer.

Paper and metals have been salvaged from the refuse by hand and the revenue from the source brought in a total of £216 0 0d.

Given below is a summary of the work carried out by the Cleansing Staff :—

Bins	Privies	Ashpits	Pails	Cesspools
361,858	866	361	5,200	81

It is pointed out that the cesspool service allows for four free emptyings per cesspool during the year.

Vehicle Maintenance

During the year a three ton Commer lorry, a 15 cwt. Commer Van, and a Commer Cob, were purchased. The Commer Cob was provided mainly for the use of the Meals on Wheels Service for old people.

A system of vehicle maintenance continues which enabled each vehicle to be off the road for a check-up for one full day each month.

	Reg. No.	Date Licensed	Make	1963 Mileage
Lorry 4	LKA 29	16.2.50	Bedford	11,955
Lorry 3	PRA 791	16.3.51	Karrier	6,659
Freighter 1	TNU 913	1.6.53	SD	7,429
Truck 1	WRB 106	3.1.55	Morris	9,811
Truck 2	934 CRB	6.12.56	Ford	8,230
Freighter 2	442 PNU	1 8.60	SD	6,591
Tractor	862 LNU	20.9.61	Massey Ferguson	—
Freighter 6	688 PRR	8.10.62	Karrler	9,221
Lorry 5	43 TAL	1.6.63	Commer	6,372 (part year)
Truck 4	100 NAL	6.4.62	Commer	3,949 (part year. In service since 29.5.63)
Truck 3	3085 WJ	20.8.59	Commer Cob	2,692 (part year. In service since 24.5.63)

Meat Inspection

The effect of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was felt during the year and the reduction of the slaughterhouses to two made meat inspection much easier. At the same time the advent of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, meant that more detailed inspection and marking of carcasses was necessary. In the long term outlook this means a greater protection for the public in food consumption. No slaughtering of animals was carried out

at the Midland Bacon Factory during the year although the premises remained licensed.

Diseases for which some part of a carcass or organ was condemned

Pneumonia	Pleurisy
Abscesses	Bruising
Cirrhosis	Arthritis
Fascioliasis	Cysts
Distomatosis	Mastitis
Moribundity	Peritonitis
Oedema	Acino
Cyst. Bovis	Fluke
Immaturity	Parasitic
Emaciation	Ascaris
Pericarditis	B. Coli
Tuberculosis	Actinomycosis

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	449	-	-	693	2,677
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcasses					
Condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	51	-	-	5	156
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole Carcasses					
condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	12

The total weight of meat and offals condemned was 1,462 lbs.

Water Supply

The mains water supply from Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board is periodically sampled. A constant check is kept on all premises which are not on mains water supply and several unsatisfactory samples were taken during the year.

Food Inspection

The majority of food premises were visited at least once during the year and it was necessary to take legal proceedings against one retailer under the Food Hygiene Regulations for badly kept premises. The retailer was fined £30 for the offences.

Another prosecution was undertaken during the year against a local firm for an offence against the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This offence was the sale of a mouldy pork pie which was proved to have been in the shop for 10 days before sale. The firm was fined £15 and costs were awarded against them.

Unsatisfactory foods were submitted for examination and 10 visits were made in this connection. Certificates issued by the Department covered the following foods :—

Foods Submitted for Examination and Voluntary Surrender

Tinned Foods

Fruit	25	Fish	30
Tomatoes	25	Milk	8
Meat	45	Vegetables	13
Beans	1	Miscellaneous	26

Ice Cream

One further licence was issued during the year to sell ice cream, making a total of 97 registered premises.

Cafes and Canteens

All the nine cafes and canteens comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. A satisfactory standard is maintained and all are regularly visited.

Pests Act, 1959

A regular survey was carried out throughout the District and treatment of properties and sewers was continued. Sewers found infested were treated twice during the year.

Places of Employment

27 factories are on the register and are visited regularly. Generally conditions are satisfactory.

Power Factories	26
Other Factories (Building sites, etc.)	1
Inspections made	14

Shops Act, 1950

Inspections were made during the year for all sections of the Shops Act, 1950.

Atmospheric Pollution

The deposit gauges and sulphur candles showed a consistent pattern during 1962. Observations were kept on colliery tips, industrial chimneys and the rotary kiln.

The main source of anxiety in the District was the old colliery tip at Creswell. The efforts to damp down the blaze were successful, but the slow combustion meant the oxidation of sulphur in the coal with a most pungent smell in the village when the wind was blowing from the colliery.

During the year I was instructed to draw up a phased programme to cover the whole of the District with smoke control areas.

The phased programme drawn up intended to make the whole district free of smoke by 1980, and was considered by the Council in April. The programme was discussed in detail but, in view of certain supply difficulties and other considerations, the Council decided to postpone any action for the present time.

Creswell Swimming Baths

The Baths were opened on the 1st April and attendances were as follows :—

Adult tickets	3,115
Junior tickets	16,294
Slipper baths	515
Spectators	—
Junior Season Tickets	35
Senior Season Tickets	8
School Children	35,682

The Schools attending the baths under the Derbyshire Education Committee Scheme for swimming instruction are as follows :—

Creswell County Junior Mixed
Frechville County Junior Mixed
Creswell Secondary Modern Mixed
Birley County Secondary Modern Mixed
Killamarsh County Secondary Modern Mixed
Whitwell County Junior Mixed
Hodthorpe Junior and Infants Mixed
Killamarsh End County Junior Mixed
Brockhouse County Junior Mixed
Birley Spa County Junior Mixed

Clowne Secondary Modern Mixed
Markland Secondary Modern Mixed
Rainbow Forge Junior
Whaley Thorns County Secondary Modern
Clowne County Junior Mixed
Eckington County Junior Mixed
Spinkhill R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants
Poolsbrook County Junior Mixed and Infants
Barlborough County Junior Mixed and Infants
Inkersall County Junior Mixed.

